THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Hopes and Fears of Liberals and Conservatives.

PROSPECTS OF PARTIES.

The Home Rulers-The Ballot and the Suffrage-The Working Classes-The Commons as a Transcendent Power-Gladstone's Defeat at the Last General Election.

The general election in Great Britain and Ireland opens to-day for the choice of 396 borough members, and will continue during the ensuing week. The elections for the 256 county representatives will begin on Monday and go on for a fortnight. It is believed the result will be known on the 15th prox. It is very evident that great excitement obtains throughout the country, and that immense efforts will be made by each of the two great political parties to achieve a working majority in the next House of Commons. The scattering elections that took place in 1873 were uniformly unfavorable to Mr. Gladstone's ministry, and as late as six weeks ago, when a choice had to be made by the voters of Exeter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ac-ceptance of the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pieas by Sir John Duke Coleridge, Sir Edward Watkins was defeated and one of Mr. Disraell's supporters came in a long way at the head of the poll. It seems that the present general election as deemed to be of higher importance than any other that has taken place since the passage of the Reform bill of 1831, not ex-cepting that of 1868, when the franchise had been largely augmented by conferring the right of voting on lodgers, on holders of small tenements, and on a great many others who pay poor tax. The hopes built upon the conservative successes referred to and the recent waning strength of Mr. Gladstone in the ranks of his old supporters, which was particularly shown in the defeat of the Irish University bill, have infused great confidence and boldness among the adherents of Mr. Disraell. The sudden and unexpected dissolution must have taken the latter unawares, but a statesman of such resources can rapidly recover himself and rally to his side the numbers, intelligence, wealth and influence of the conservative party. Secret voting is now to be brought into use for the first time in Parliamentary elections. The contrivance got up in 1872 for this purpose is exceedingly cumbersome. A description is given of it further on, and it is sale to predict that when the voters come to handle it, during the early February days, they will find it difficult to understand and difficult to Time can only prove which party will be served by the introduction of the ballot.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY. The liberal party go before the people principally on questions of finance, questions concerning which all classes have the deepest interest. Mr Gladstone promises a reduction of taxation and snows a healthy exchequer, but his administration, during the past five years, has proposed many unpopular measures, which had to be abandoned; and it also committed some serious offences. The proposition to tax incifer matches caused great discontent; the matter of changing the distribution of local taxes called forth the opposition of the middle classes; the attempt to regulate the liquor traffic, always a delicate subject in England, turned the powerful organization of licensed victuatiers in many places against the liberals; there were some irregularities in reference to postal and telegraph affairs and in the Zanzibar mail contract. The working classes, like the Irish Home Rulers, will have their candidates, who will not attach themselves, if elected, to whig or tory. The enlargement of the franchise in 1868, while it certainly increased the influence and political power of the working classes, was unsatisfactory in that it did not go far enough. They attempted in 1868 to put some of their own men to Parliament, but though they made strong appeals to the sense of fairness and justice of the liberal party the workingmen were always thwarted because the leaders, with a few exceptions, preferred to retain in the hands of the aris tocracy and middle classes all places of power, honor and emolument, and really cared little for the working classes except as means of their own advancement. These sons of toil will be heard of during the next few weeks, and their success at the polls will be practically a defeat of both the great parties.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE STRENGTH. Looking back at the general election of 1868 it will be seen that the results faisified the expectafew exceptions, there were large liberal gains. In the counties, alike in those where the manufacturing and those where the agricultural interests predominated, the conservatives obtained many signal triumphs. In Scotland the conservathe boroughs they could do nothing, even in the Scotch counties, where they had been uniformly successful and where they had the influence of the wealthy land owners in their lavor, strangers came forward in the liberal interest and were victorious over members of influential resident families who were candidates on the unpopular side. Even Mr. Gladstone, who contested South Lancashire, was beaten in consequence of the weighty influence brought against him in which Protestant clergymen largely figured. The latter stood up for the sacred cause of the Irish Church Establishment, which was for centuries the greatest scandal, as a government machine, in Europe, and which Mr. Gladstone had denounced as a relic of ancient wrong and tyranny. It was fortunate, nowever, for the liberal leader that the contingency of his defeat was anticipated and provided for by his friends His return for the borough of Greenwich had been previously secured, so that his election to the House of Commons was made certain. An Irish Home Ruler is now to contest the seat with him. In North Lancashire, always regarded as the strong hold of liberalism, the Marquis of Hartington, uberal, was defeated by a son of Lord Derby.

THE ELECTION IN IRELAND. The election in Ireland will turn almost entirely upon the question of home rule. That issue will be made in nearly every borough and county in champions have emphatically declared against conceding the national demand as leading to the disintegration of the Empire. The home rulers therefore, are determined to stand aloof from both parties and act as a separate wing or section in the House of Commons. There can be no doubt as to the great mass of Irish voters being in favor o local self-government, and at a late conference, attended by representatives from all parts of the country, they agreed to pledge themselves to guarantee the rights of property as they now exist, and to the most ample and solemn protec-tion to all classes of Irishmen in the exercise of their religious privileges as now established. The tome rulers have so far succeeded as to exact from the leading organs of public opinion in England the admittance that their demands, if really and truly expressing the national sentiment, are entitled to an early and full consideration; but the Ministry, though ready to discuss the question, tail to treat it in such a manner as a similar demand would be considered in the United States

mand would be considered in the United States. The whole matter hes in a nutshell. They are alraid to trust the Irish with any modicum, so matter how small, of local self-government.

FOSITION OF THE HOME RULKES.

The general election, however, brings this question home rulers confidently expect to elect eighty out of 'Us 105 representatives to which Irish and is entitled in the House of Commons, and they also expect to obtain some recruits to their ranks from English constituencies. This section or wing purpose to act as a distinct party, disavowing all allegiance to liberals or conservatives except so far as either are willing to yield to their demands. All English parties are the same to the home rulers, as the latter claim that none of them are willing to do ireland substantial justice. The irish nationalists in the next Parliament cannot, therefore, be classed as supporters of Mr. Gladstone, who has lailen greatly into disfavor with them is consequence of his turning a persistently deaf ear to the of-repeated appeals for clemency to the numerous prisoners now held in penal servitude for participation in the Fenian movement.

A body of seventy-five or eighty members, acting in concert, must noid the balance of power in the next Parliament, and if the strength of the two great parlies be suything like equally divided the former will determine the policy of the Empire on all questions that involve the like or death of the Ministry in power. The position of the home rulers will be, therefore, a stronger one than ever. TRANSCHNDENT AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONS. In order to give some insight into the powers possessed by Parliament, the qualifications of members and voters and the manner of exercising suffrage under the law as it now exists in Great Britain and Ireland, the appended particulars are given:—Formerly the Commons and Lords were one assembly, but the date of their separation is not known. Parliament has almost unlimited authority. According to Sir Richard Coke its power is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined for cause or favor within any bounds. It has changed the religion of the country and has altered the succession to the throne. The Premier, who is the oracle of the House of Commons and who can only retain office so long as he represents the dominant majority of its members, is actually the ruler of the Kingdom. But, having a majority on his side in the popular branch of the legislature, his power and theirs are well nigh absolute, overtiding the opposition of the House of Lords and compelling them, even against their wills, to assent to his measures. A member of the louse, to be qualified, must be a natural born subject over twenty-one years old. A naturalized subject is not qualified, unless a special law is passed for the purpose. Members are entitled to a guinea (\$5) a day for their services, but the allowance has not been drawn for two centuries.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS.

Department except the will of the sovereign. In the reign of William and Mary the continuance of Parliament except the will of the sovereign. In the reign of William and Mary the continuance of Parliament was limited to three years, a term atterwards extended, in the reign of George L. to see the continuance of the continuance of Parliament was limited to three years, a term atterwards extended, in the reign of George L. to see the continuance of the continuance of

they were disappointed, for Giadstone on the assembling of Parliament had a majority of 112. The ministry, however, soon after the result of the elections was known, resigned, which was the first time since the days of Lord Kenyon that a appoint of the election was the days of Lord Kenyon that a similar commence had taken places. first time since the days of Lord Kenyon t similar occurrence had taken place—that ministry that had advised the Crown to dis Parliament lefusing to remain in office until the newly elected members had organized.

FRANCHISE IN ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

The Reform bill of 1867 added, as indicated, very

newly elected members had organized.

FRANCHISE IN ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

The Reform bill of 1867 added, as indicated, very extensively to the voting population of the counties and boroughs. The franchise has not since been extended, and the elections now in progress are conducted under its provisions, together with the privilege mentioned elsewhere of voting by ballot. The act conferred on every man in boroughs the right to be a voter, and when registered to vote for a member or members of Parliament, with the qualification that he must be of full age, and that on the last day of July in any year and during the whole of the twelve months have been an inhabitant occupier as an owner or tenant of a dwelling house, and have during the time of such occupied no hear rated as an ordinary occupier in respect to the premises so occupied by him within tha law to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect to Such premises, and have on or before the 20th of July in the same year paid an equal amount in the pound to that paid by other ordinary occupiers in respect to all poor rates. No man is entitled to be registered als a voter by reason of his being a joint occupant of any dwelling house. The lodger in boroughs must have occupied in the same borough separate and as sole tenant, for twelve months preceding the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling house, and of a clear value, if iet unfurnished, of £10 (\$50) or upwards and a residence of twelve months.

PRANCHISE IN COUNTIES.

the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling house, and of a clear value, if let unfurnished, of £10 (£50) or upwards and a residence of twelve months.

PRACHISE IN COUNTIES.

The man must be seized in law or in equity of land or tenure of irechold for his own life or for the life of another of a clear yearly value of not less than £5 (£25), over and above all rents and charges. As to occupation franchise, the man must occupy, as owner or tenant, lands or tenements within the county al a ratable value of £12 (£60) or upwards, and pay poor rates.

Scotch And Birish Pranchise.

The reform acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, offered in some important respects. The borough franchise in Scotland was conferred upon every male person of full age and subject to no legal incapacity who had been for tweive months occupier or owner or tenant of any dwellings unless that at any time during that period he shall have been exempt from poor rates on the ground of poverty, or who shall have failed to pay his poor rates or shall have been in receipt of parochial relief. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the right of any person to vote who has occupied in the same building separate and as sole tenant for twelve months a lodging of the clear annual value, unfurnished, of £10. In counties the qualifications are £5 annual rental, clear of any deduction, with a resfecte of not less than six months. The Irian Reform act, which was not passed until July, 1868, made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a £4 rating, accompanied with the same qualifications as in England. For measures framed and urged by a tory ministry the preceding laws for conferring the right of voting upon those who had long been denied the privillege fluits to regarded as rather fair concessions. But there is yet one step further—manhood suffrage—which may become a party measure before the year 1514 expires, with either Gladstone or Disraeli in office. There is a large

dates for election to Parliament in various parts of Great Britain.

The ballot under which the general election is held for the first time in the United Kingdom is, as intimated, a clumsy contrivance, and it is something surprising that with the experience of a century of its working in the United States a bettre measure was not perfected. However, it is a very great step in advance, and, with the extended lodger and property quisifications of voters, afford a far better opportunity than ever before of getting at the voice of the people. The bill was debated in 1872 at great length, and finally passed the House of Commons by a majority of fity-eight. Its duration is limited to 1830, the probability being that many impertant necessary amendments will become apparent by that time. The law enacts that the bailot paper must show the names of the candidate or candidates for election, with a number printed on its back, with a counterfoil attached having the same number, and that at the time of voting the ballot paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the pollting place, and the number of such voter on the register of votes shall

SE MARKED ON THE COUNTERFOIL.

And the voter, having secretly marked his vote on the paper and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in presence of the officers presiding at the polling station.

BONAPARTISM.

The Anniversary of the Death of Napoleon III.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

PARIS. Jan. 14, 1874.

"Le bon homme vit encore," said Prince Bismarck, dryly, to some one who spoke to him slightinkly of Napoleon III., then a captive at Withelmshöhe; and Prince Bismarck is a wise man, by no means ant to take romantic and imaginary views of things. The truth is that the Napoleonic idea has a very real existence in the minds of a large number of the French people. Perhaps in many cases it goes deeper still and is profoundly rooted in

It is doubtful whether any of the Napoleon famfly would have risen to eminence either in America or in England. We should have looked upon them as dangerous enthusiasts, and they might possibly have lived the best part of their days as actors in a suburban theatre. But their melodramatic ways. their grandiose language and the government which they established were all things which rec. ommend themselves in a special and peculiar manner to the French people. SORROW AMONG THE BONAPARTISTS.

It is not surprising, therefore, that upon the first anniversary of the Emperor's death there were many who mourned for him. It is all very well for a Frenchman to throw up his cap for a republic when he has nothing to lose, but the sorrow felt for the overthrow and death of Napoleon III. represented a serious regret for substantial losses. The Republic will not, as a matter of fact, work smoothly in France. It frightens away that crowd of wealthy foreigners who made Paris their headquarters; it impoverishes trade; it discourages ambition. France has at present no Court, no society, no public festivals, and it is given over to a parrow-minded bureaucracy too insignificant to be hurted from power during the rapid political changes which are constantly succeeding each other. The public service no longer offers a career worthy the attention of able and aspiring men, for the higher places in it are all insecure, and neither prefect nor ambassador knows how to act or to speak in such a manner as will not render him liable to be disavowed and cashiered at a day's notice. Capital and enterprise are both paralyzed, for no sane person will venture upon any undertaking of magnitude while the fundamental laws and government of the country are still unsettled, and a civil war, which there is no power in the State adequate to suppress, may break out at any moment. When Frenchmen think of these things they lorget that they threw up their caps for a Republic, and look back with a glance, half startled, half hopeful, for the government they have lost, and they speculate upon its possible

return. So to-day, at the Churches of St. Augustin, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Ste. Clotilde, St. Eustache, St. Ambroise-Popincourt, St. Bernard and Notre Dame de Plaisance, a sober crowd assembled to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased sovereign who gave to France twenty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. It was at the the fallen dynasty appeared in the largest number. About 10,000 Bonapartists flocked to that place of worship, crowding every nook and corner of it, and overflowed on to the streets it was impossible to move hand or foot for the multitude, and the heat was suffocating. It was clearly a political manifestation which had brought that crowd together, but it was one singularly peaceful and orderly, and the strong detachment of police which represented the republican government had no cause for interference from first

THE IMPERIALISTS

are not noisy people. They are generally an opulent class, who have too much to risk for them to be willing to mix in any dangerous proceedings. No one had forbidden them to go to church; they went there. Possibly they would not so readily have gone anywhere else; and the Bonapartist manifestations since the overturn of the Empire have been lew and cautious. Only one incident worthy of note occurred throughout the day. When the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, attended by the Princess Girgenti and the Prince General Joschim Murat, arrived there arose a cry of "Vice la Reine!" and it was answered by a cry of "Fin "Empereur !" which spread into the caurch. Then all was silent, M. Rouher looking very grave and somewhat alarmed at this untimely exclamation Also M. Paul de Cassagnac, one of the stanchest friends of the imperial cause, having received something like an ovation from the crowd, called a flacre and hurriedly drove away to avoid it.

THE CEREMONY AT THE CHURCH OF ST. GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS

was almost official in its character, and the old imperial courtiers who were present declared that they felt as though they were in the chapel of the Tuileries in the piping times that are gone. In the choir there were reserved places for the imperial family, represented by His Highness Prince Napoleon, the Princess Clouide, the Princess Ma thilde. Around them were the great officers of the bygone Court, that spiended pageant which has passed away. They were all in deep mourning. The choir was hung with black. The stalls of the priests were covered with mourning drapery. There was no manifestation here, not a cry, not a sound but the thunder of the organ, the voices of the clergy and the tinkling of a little bell.

The Church of St. Clotilde is in the midst of the Faubourg St. Germain, near many of the public offices. Here might be seen many of the bearers of historic names in France, with ladies exquisitely dressed and some few superannuated clerks and their families. Who came to eder their last homen

shown to him the official mark at the back.

The mental color with an obsorbt, be slimsted the without the market and consequence of the color with the market and expeditious system of vote by ballot.

The Old Market and the standard of the new parlishment of a safe and expeditious system of vote by ballot.

The Old Market and the standard of the new parlishment when it mests the standard of the new sension of an existing Parliament, is the choice of a Speaker of the color of the commons with the same bage when the members are sworn in an arrow of the new parlishment of the commons with the same bage when the members are sworn in on the country and request that the cause of the commons with the same with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the major, to which both domestically the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the commons with the same that the course of the sailors; the Count de Cossé-Brissac, the glass of fashion; Madame Cambacérès, a very fine lady; the Prince de Chimay, the Count de Choiseul, both stately lords, and Jules Cohen, one of the kings of French finance. Durny, the scholar and ex-Minister, Camille Doucet and Delaunay, one of the best actors of the French Theatre, come under the letter D. Then tollow the great names of Eschassérieux, the Princess d'Essling, General Fleury, the Emperor's right hand; General Frossard, his trusty friend; Octave Feuillet, the court novelist; Fould, the banker: De la Guéronnière, the diplo matist; Grandperret, the lawyer; the Duc de Gram ont, Minister; the beautiful Marchioness of Galliffet who made rain and sunshine at the Tuileries; Emile de Girardin, one of the first journalists in France; Arsene Houssaye, the famous romance writer; Baron Haussmann, the Prefect; the Duchess D'Isly, come over from the Orleanist camp the Princess Jablonowska, the reigning toust of Austrian Poland; Lachaud, the most eloquent ac vocate at the French Bar; Charles Lamitte, the rich banker; the bigh-born soudier. Duke de Lesparre; Lévy, the financier; the Count de Montebello, the Duchesses de Montmorency and de Malakoff and Mme. Magne the Minister's wife; Henry de Péne, the brilliant writer; General Palikao, hero of, the Chinese war; Prince Popiatowski, the Polish leader; the Duke and Duchess of Padua: Jules Richard, the political essayıst; the Duc de Rivoli; Maurice Richard; Victorien Sardou, the first playwright in France

> Juan de Woestine. TRULY A POWERFUL PARTY not to be ignored in the flerce strife which is now going on for power in France, and surely the multitudes which assembled to show honor to the late Emperor under the very eyes of a hostile and domipant authority show at least this that the Ropa partes, though overthrown, are not uprooted, and that the deceased Emperor had at least many claims to personal affection, however impartia

> the Bishop of Saigon, one or the lights of the French

Church; the representative of the warrior-line o

Turenne: Edmond Tarbé, editor of the Gaulois:

the Duchess of Tarento; Duke Tascher; Count

Walewski: Augustus Vitu, representing the first newspaper in France; the Duc de Vicence and

ICE PROSPECTS.

history may judge his public acts hereafter.

Despondency of Ice Dealers in Connecticut by Reason of Continued Mildness and Fog.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 28, 1874. snow, which everybody hoped would remain through the season, has taken unceremonious departure, leaving the ground bare and expectant sleighers despondent. For the third time our rivers, with few exceptions, are clear of ice, and navigation is free and uninterrupted. The fresh water ponds, the sources from which dealers expect to secure their supplies of ice, are not, as a class, in condition to afford any degree of encouragement. It dealers succeed in housing one-half the quantity they usually put in they will count themselves fortunate. A glance along the line of the New York, New Haven and Harrford Railroad at the rivers which empty into the Sound, gives indication of the dark prospect which ice dealers have before them. The cold ters which set in on Saturday, and which continued till Monday night, forming ice to the thickness of three and, in some instances, five inches, has given place to mildness, fog and rain, and the 28th of January is furnishing the materials which may blast the fondest hopes of the ice gathering fraternity. The river at Cos-Cob is open below the bridge, and above the ice is moving out with each successive tide and will wholly disappear in another twenty-four hours. Five Mile River is also tree. Norwalk harbor has no ice that

with each successive tide and will wholly disappear in another twenty-four hours. Five Mile River is also free. Norwalk harbor has no ice that vessels of any draught need lear, and there is but one pond in town where ice thicker than three inches can be obtained. The Messrs. Ells, ice men, are making strennous efforts to harvest this thinnest of crops, fearing to trust the treachery of February and March for Ice of greater thickness. Below the railroad bridge, and for a mile above at Westport, none but floating ice appears and vessels find no hinderance to enter or depart.

In Southport harbor there is no ice whatever, and but an apology on Sasco pond. At Bridgeport the same state of affairs exists, with prospects continually darkening. Dealers in that city have no special fear but that they may obtain all they need by car shipment from the north over the Nangatuck and Houstonic railroads. If the mildness continues those sources must become their only dependence. The Housatonic River, below the bridges, three in number, has been open all winter, and a current, which always sets seaward, will keep it so unless met by continued coldness. The Millord people were on Monday taking advantage of the three inch lee which nature bad vouchsafed, Dr. Smeet being among the enthusiasts who contended that "a little was better than none."

The question of supply is perplexing the dealers of the city of New Haven, where a 60,000 population have long since settled to the belief that they cannot exist without ice the year round. New Haven has sait water on three sides of it and has to procure its ice by hauling from the back country. The numerous railways which centre there, however, some of them connecting with lines for shipment by sea from Maine, tend to make the prospects for a sapply, leaving out the question of price, less doubting than it otherwise would be. The condition of the Connecting with lines for shipment by sea from Maine, tend to make the prospects for a sapply, reaving out the question of price, less doubting t

"BIG PIPE" MEN.

The "big pipe" men complain of not being pai their wages for the last four weeks, and they say if they are not paid soon their wives and culidren will have to stary?

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

THE BURIAL IN POTTER'S FIELD.

Defeat of the City Manufacturing Relief Plan.

The regular stated session of the Board of Aldermen took place yesterday alternoon, Mr. Samuel B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A message was received from the Mayor, enclose

ing a request from the Police Commissioners, asking that the Common Council transfer the Town Hall at Morrisania to them for the use of the force of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth precincts. The message was received and ordered printed in the minutes.

Alderman John J. Morris offered a resolution assigning the Town Hall at Morrisania for the purnanded, in order that the Comm may have better control over the patrol of the new precincts, which was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Billings the premises on the northeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Third avenue were designated as the court rooms for the Tenth Judicial district temporarily, until others could be procured.

Alderman Falconsa remarked sotto soce that the premises were over a liquor store. Alderman Van Schatck asked Alderman Billings

the question, to which the latter replied that it was "not exactly a liquor store, but a place of re-

was "not exactly a liquor store, but a place of refreshments."

Alderman Edward Gilon offered the following
preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has been ascertained that Nathaniel French,
a prominent planter in the Bahama Islands of the West
Indies died on August 2, 1873, in the Charity Hospital on
Blackwell's Island; and whereas notwithstanding the
fact that when the said Nathaniel French passed from
Believue Hospital to the Charity Hospital the authorities
of the former institution held valuable property belonging to said French (said property being now in the possession of the Commissioners of Charitles and Correction), yet the body of said french was on August 7
buried in a trench with over 300 other bodies, so that
this triends cannot obtain the remains for decent interment; and whereas such occurrences are likely to bring
the credit of our charitable institutions into disreptue
active of New York; therefold disgrace to rest upon the
Resolved, That is committee of three be appointed to
investigate the eurometances connected with the burial
of Nathaniel French and report the same to this Hoard,
and, if necessary, report an ordinance to prevent such
an outrage again occurring.

Alderman Gilon explained his motion by the

of Nathaniel French and report the same to this Hoard, and, if necessary, report an ordinance to prevent such an outrage again occurring.

Alderman Gilon explained his motion by the statement that the occurrence was a most sad and lamentable one. That a gentleman coming to this city en route to Europe should be picked up in our streets in an insensible condition, with a large amount of property on his person, carried to a public hospital, there die and be buried in a trench with 500 or 600 other bodies, is a circumstance which calls for a stringent examination. The friends of Mr. French have made every effort to recover his remains, but have been unable to do so. For the vindication of the fair lame of our city he hoped that the resolution would be adopted.

THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution introduced by Alderman Peter Kehr, on the 28th inst., to inquire into the leasibility of relieving the distress among the laboring classes by appropriating several millions of dollars to have goods manufactured and export the same to Europe, so as not to interiere with the industry of the city, made the following report:

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to examine and inquire into the plan submitted by Alderman Kehr for relieve the distress among the inboring classes and to turnish work for the unemployed, and to report a the next meeting of this Board how far it would be predicable to set the same to operation, "begint the plan referred to the consideration of your consideration of plan referred to the consideration of your consideration of predictions and the plan referred to the consideration of your consideration of predictions and the plan referred to the consideration of your consideration of the cons

oby Anderman sent to turnish work for the unemployed, and to report at the next meeting of this Board how tar it would be practicable to set the seme in operation," beg it would be practicable to set the seme in operation," beg it would be practicable to set the seme in operation," beg it would be practicable to set the seme in operation, "beg it would be presented to the consideration of your committee is, substantially, to authorize the city government to purchase from manufacturers with the public moneys saisable articles, and, in order to prevent the "blockade of our home market" with goods for which there is no or but a limited demand, said articles to be sold at foreign ports or exchanged for such goods as are not manufactured here. To conduct this business it is proposed to appoint a commission, to consist of six or eight of our prominent business men, who shall be empowered to designate competent and trustworthy porsons to act as "commission merchants" to export those articles, to sell or exchange them, and turn the proceeds over to the city government.

This scheme is not so much a pian for the relief of the distress among the working classes as it is for the benefit of certain manufacturers, whom the city would have to supply with customers for articles for which there may not be sufficient operation, and the number of the customers of the city of the common council nor the exceutive branch or our municipal government, either singly or conjointly, possess a shadow of authority to squander the money raised by taxation of the whole people for the special benefit of one or the other portion of the business community, and that the State Legislature—although it has at times evinced an inclination to favor corrupt schemes for the city or New York—has as yet given no grounds for suspicion that it would abuse its power by legalizing such an attempt to rob the many in the interest of the few, is sufficient to denounce this whole project as absurd and wholly impracticable, and therefore not entitled to earnest

Since, however, during the labor agration of the past characterized by the same labe apprehensions of the rights and duties of our government—although having the appearance of more plausibility—it may not be improper in this connection to call attention to the absurdity and pernicious effect of such axitation. The legitimate rights, duties and runctions of our city government consist in protecting the life, health and property of its consist in protecting the life, health and property of the consist in protecting the life, health and property of the consist in protecting the life, health and property of the consist in protecting the life, health and property of the consist in protecting the life, health and property of the consist in the life of the life, health and property of the consist in the life of the life, health and the life of the life

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT. On the request of the Comptroller the Mayor yesterday called a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Present-Mayor Havemeyer, Chairman; Tax Commissioner Wheeler, President Vance and the Comptroiler.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read

and approved. A communication was received from the Board

A communication was received from the Board of Police Justices requesting an appropriation to purchase the necessary law books for the various Police Couris, which was laid over.

Mr. Salem H. Wales, President of the Park Commission, forwarded a request to the Board for the appropriation of \$36,085 to defray expenses for engineering work on the north end of the island, and stating that unless this money is received the work there will have to be suspended. The communication was laid over.

Authority was given to the Comptroller to issue

Stocked of "additional new Croton Aqueduct stock of the city of New York" to meet the requirements of the Commissioner of Public Works, as size to issue \$150,000 worth of assessment bonds for expenses incurred in work on the Boulevard.

The Comptroller offered a resolution that, in accordance with the charter, this Board fix the sataries of all the employes outside of the regular departments, which, on motion of President Vance, was referred to the Board as a Committee of the Whole. This applies to court officers and others employed by the city and county.

The Police Commissioners made a requisition on the Board for \$50,000 for struct cleaning, which was iaid over.

Two thousand dollars was then appropriated for the maintenance and government of parks and places, the amount to be transferred from the appropriation for extra contingencies for 1873.

A resolution to appropriate \$372.50 for contingencies in the Comptroller's office was likewise adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business:received in reference to the buikhead lines of piers

Nos. 43 and 54 East River. Nos. 43 and 54 East River.

The contracts for supplying the department with spikes, iron plates, &c., for six months, were awarded to Adolph Starks, G. Collimeyer and Charles V. Dambmann.

A communication requesting the lease of the Canal Street Dock was received from the Narragansett Steamboat Company and referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from the Cheap Transportation Association, embodying a resolution that had been passed by that organization, was received, thanking the department for their surveys of New York's water front.

water front.

A petion from Hoeft, Freken & Co. to station a public bath at pier 55 East River was referred to the Executive Committee.

Another petition from Commissioner Laimbeer requesting the enlargement of the wharf at Bellevue Hospital. Referred, as the above.

A letter was received, and ordered on file, from W. H. Pendleton, accepting the lease of the pier between piers 1 and 2 East River, for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of \$10,000, the premises to be used for ferry purposes.

CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS. The Bureau of Street Encumbrances served

notices on the occupants of premises on Cherry street, where obstructions or encumbrances are placed upon the sidewalks outside of the stoop line, that the same must be removed within twenty-four hours after service of the notice. Yes terday afternoon a survey of the street was made, and encumbrances that had not been removed by the owners were loaded on carts and carried away to the Corporation Yard at the foot of Gansevoort street, there to be disposed of as the ordinance directs. A survey was made of Eighth avenue, from Abingdon square to Pifty-fifth street. The inspectors reported nearly 250 houses and stores where sidewaiks were obstructed. The nature of the encumbrances is as varied as the occupations of the immates of the premises complained of, and embraces stands, infiniture, ciothes, wooden and hardware, meats, groceries, signs, bedding, trunks, showcases, &c. Notices were served upon the parties, and if a reform does not take place in the next twenty-four hours the inspectors will gather a force sufficient to meet any opposition and make a clean and mercliess sweep. In case the sidewalks in front of the premises be again obstructed, the goods or property will be removed to the Corporation Yard without any notification. The action taken will be followed up by a survey of Hudson street, and Seventh, Sixth, Fourth and Third avenues, the Bowery, Chatham street and other streets in the lower part of the city, where sidewalk obstructions have been a terrible nuisance for years. It is the intention of the department to make travel through the city unobstructed in the streets and on the sidewalks unotation to carry out the work of reform to the letter of the notilication. to the Corporation Yard at the foot of Gansevoort

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following disburse ments and receipts of the treasury yesterday:—

Claims paid (number of warrants seventeen), From taxes of 1873 and interest... From taxes of 1873 and interest. S13,715

From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest. 11,317

From collection of assessments and interest. 2,571

From water retus. 571

From water permits. 571

From vault permits. 571

From vault permits. 575

From licenses, Mayor's office. 565

From licenses, Mayor's office. 565

HORSE NOTES.

The National Trotting Convention, which meets on Monday next, at the Everett House, corner of seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, must not forget to decide by a new rule when a trotting race begins—whether at the time the drivers or riders are weighed in, when assigned their places, when the scoring commences or when the word the beginning and make the race "on" at the com-pletion of the weighing. It was decided at Fleetwood last fall that a race did not commence until the "Go!" was given, and the consequence was that a large amount of money was untairly won by saddle to harness after a dozen or more scoring had taken place. The race was between bay geld ing Charley Green and gray gelding Tanner Boy, and every one who knew anything about the former knew that the saddle was not his forte, but that he had trotted in 2:26% twice in barness, and they laid their money on Tanner Boy very freely, knowing that the saddle was the best thing for him. During the scoring Charley Green broke up and floundered about badly, and under the belief that no change could be made from saddle to harness after coming on the track, heavy offers were made on the gray, which were quickly taken by those who could look into the future, and, as a matter of course, they won all the money. The delegates of the various associations throughout the country must use their best efform to make rules to stop swindling, or close their gates and plough up their tracks for the future, nest men are quite tired of patronizing the trotting turf as it is now conducted. A new deal for officers of the Court of Appeals would not be an unpopular move in the way of reform, as the most intelligent of the present members seldom or never attend the meetings of the Board. "Horse breeding of late." truthfully remarks the

Rochester Evening Express, "has assumed great

proportions in this country, and year by year it affords increased revenues to those who success fully understand and prosecute it. Among the many noted sales of horse stock that have taken place during the past year we present the following as evidence of the remunerative prices that well-bred stock will command :- At the head of the list stands the trotting horse Jim Irving, which was sold to E. Z. Simmons for \$50,000. At the auction sale of Charles Backman, at Stonylord, October 28, \$1,900 was paid for the stallio Director, and four other stallions sold at an average of \$777 50. The trotting mare Flora Belle. owned in St. Louis, was sold to Alexander Louis for \$22,500. Smuggler, the famous Kansas horse which trotted at a private trial in 2:19%, sold for \$40,000. Edwin Thorne, of Thorndale, N. Y., sold to David Jones, of New York, Mollie Quick, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, for \$1,030. Prospero, the property of Mr. Backman, netted him the handsome sum of \$25,000, as a three-year-old, Mr. William M. Parks, of Brooklyn, being the purchaser. Nettie Morris, owned in Boston, breught \$7,600 lately from a New York gentleman. Colonel H. S. Russell, of Milton, Mass., netted \$13,780 for six-teen yearling cotts and fillies, sired by Fearnaught, an average of over \$850 per head. Lady Blake coat Mr. A. Leach, of Erie, Pa., \$7,000. West Wind, a chestnut stallion, by Edsail's Hambletonian (Alexander's Abdaliah), was disposed of at Georgetown, Ky., for \$3,000. Charles Backman received \$2,000 for the bay stallion Dauntless, six years old, sired by the "Old Hero of Chester," the purchaser also paying \$1,000 for a weanling by Idol, dam by Seeley's Abdallan Chief. Five thousand five hundred dollars was the amount paid for Pilot Temple, by Alexander's Pilot, Jr., at the public auction at St. Louis, the dam of Rattler being also purchased by the same party for \$1,200. In addition to the above, the three-year-old colt Meteor, by Asterold, sold for \$2,000; the trotter Jerome brought \$3,000; Lady Eleanor, by Abdaliah Pilot, was purchased for \$1,500; a three-year-old colt, by imported Leaming-ton, sold for \$3,500; also a two-year-old, by Leamington, for the same price. These are, compara-tively speaking, only a handful of the important sales that have taken place during the past and only go to prove that judicious breeding is as highly lucrative as it is beneficial